



Loyola's Evergreen Guard executes its suicide toss for the President's Review, while (right) Fathers Philip Berrigan and Richard McSorley (from left to right) concelebrate a Peace Mass 100 yards away on the lawn in front of the Library Building.



Mass Closes Peace Week; Berrigan Concelebrates

Peace Week came to a close last Tuesday with a concelebrated Mass in front of the Library Building. The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, who has been convicted of burning draft records on one count and pouring blood on them on another, and the Rev. Richard T. McSorley, professor of theology at Georgetown and a leader of the anti-war movement, celebrated the Mass together as the President's Review proceeded in the background. The Mass was attended by about a hundred people: some students from various colleges and seminaries from the area and members of the local peace organizations.

the military-industrial complex that saturates our society." It consisted of films held in Cohn Hall, a lecture by Fr. McSorley, scheduled for May 9, but postponed until last Tuesday because of a timing misunderstanding between Fr. McSorley and those who engaged him. Fr. McSorley's talk, about ROTC and campus militarism, was fairly well attended.

There was no violence or disruption as a result of Peace Week. It was one of the few times when two opposing demonstrations occurred and no violence erupted.

One of the participants in the mass noted with some irony that the President's Review was being held in the athletic field, while the Mass was being celebrated in front of the Library Building, with the Faculty House caught in the middle, symbolic of the ambivalence with which the administration faces the two alternatives. Several members of the Peace Society charge that the administration was deliberately attempting to frustrate the Peace Week activities. They point to the rescheduling of the film to Cohn Hall, instead of the Student Lounge as had been originally planned; the apparent increase of rent-a-cops on campus, one being stationed in the Faculty Residence, as an indication of this hostility. No public comment from the administration has been made as yet.

Despite the sour-grapes on both sides, Peace Week concluded with a minimum of friction and no disruption, which is notable in this time of campus revolution.

On the outskirts of the crowd, a small number of spectators, ROTC cadets and administrators stared curiously at the proceedings. Several cadets joined in the celebration of the Mass after the President's Review was over. Fr. Berrigan delivered the homily, which emphasized the need to recognize the problems of our time and he warned against the comfort of pseudo-liberalism. "We can't go on as a bunch of well-dressed basket cases, because that's what so many of us are, perhaps myself included."

The Mass closed Peace Week, which was designed, as a Peace Society circular pointed out, "to be an expression on the part of a significant number of students who believe that there is an alternative, an obligatory alternative, to the military solution proffered us by

ROTC Battalion Presented to Sellinger; Cadets Receive Awards for Proficiency

On Tuesday, 13 May 1969, the ROTC Battalion of Loyola staged its annual President's Review, at which the College President, the Very Reverend Joseph J. Sellinger, S.J., reviewed the cadets and assisted in presentation of awards.

The review included two drill routines. One was presented by the 3rd Infantry (Old Guard) Fife and Drum Corps. This corps acts as the honor guard for the President of the United States and V.I.P.s in the nations capital. They are the same men who stand the honor guard over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and who recently served during the funeral proceedings of the late former President Eisenhower.

The other routine was performed by Loyola College's trick drill team, the Evergreen Guard. The exhibition they performed for the President's Review was similar to the so-called "suicide drill" which they recently won second place in a drill meet at Pennsylvania Military College,

Also included in the review proceedings was a display and demonstration of communications equipment by the 6th Army Cavalry. In today's complex world, rapid and accurate communication is an absolute necessity. To meet this challenge, the United States Army is involved in a program of constant research and development of radar, radio, and other devices of modern-day communication. Some of these recent developments were on campus for the benefit of all interested students.

The following awards were presented:

The Presidents Distinguished Cadet Award: Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Nagengast, Jr.

Superior Cadet Award:

MS IV—Cadet Captain Harry E. Merriken, III

MS III—Cadet Warrant Officer Victor S. Velevs

MS II—Cadet Sergeant Major Michael DiBerardo

MS I—Cadet Private Kenneth J. Severe

ROTC Academic Awards:

MS II gold—Cadet Staff Sergeant Joseph G. Schaffner, Jr.

MS II silver—Cadet Staff Sergeant Daniel H. Raley

MS I gold—Cadet Private Edward F. Merkle

MS I silver—Cadet Private Damian E. Birchess

Reserve Officers' Assn. Awards to MS IV and MS III Cadets:

Gold Medal—Cadet Major Doniel D. Ziomek

Silver Medal—Cadet Warrant Of-

ficer James J. Long, Jr.

American Legion Awards:

MS IV—Cadet Major Kenneth J. Kaminski

MS III—Cadet Warrant Officer Daniel S. Knapik

Scholarship Excellence Medals:

MS IV—Cadet Captain James P. Reynolds, Jr.

MS III—Cadet Warrant Officer Edward E. Cohee, Jr.

The American Legion Auxiliary Award: Cadet Private George McClean.

The Association of the United States Army Award to a MS III Cadet: Cadet Warrant Officer William T. Clayton.

Sunpapers Award presented by the Baltimore Sunpapers to the MS III Cadet who demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, character, and military proficiency:

Cadet Warrant Officer Timothy B. Carlin.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Award to a MS III-Cadet: Cadet Sergeant Major Michael D. DiBerardo.

The 175th Infantry Award, a perpetual silver cup awarded to the Company of Cadet Battalion which displayed outstanding overall performance: Ranger Company.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Marksmanship plaque to the platoon attaining the highest score in platoon small-bore rifle competition: 2nd Platoon, Ranger Company.

Two special awards were also presented by Lieutenant Colonel Cornell Johnson to Dr. Francis McGuire and Dr. Morgan Pritchett, for their support of the ROTC program.

McNierney Named Academic Vice-President; First Lay Appointee Replaces Fr. Kelly

Last Tuesday, Father Sellinger announced the appointment of Mr. Steven W. McNierney to the position of Academic Vice-President. Mr. McNierney was formerly chairman of the Philosophy Department. He will assume the post on July 1, replacing Fr. William G. Kelly, who is to become Administrative Vice President.

Mr. McNierney is the first layman to serve as Academic Vice-President in the college's history. He has been a member of the college's faculty since 1963, having taken his B.A. from St. Marys University in Baltimore; his M.A. from the Catholic University of America. He studied at the Sorbonne in Paris under a Fulbright Scholarship from 1960 to 1962, and is presently a doctoral candidate in philosophy at Georgetown University.

As yet, no one has been named to assume Mr. McNierney's former post as chairman of the philosophy Department, but the Greyhound has ascertained that Fr. James F. MacAndrews, S.J., is among those being considered.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE JOB OF THE ACADEMIC VICE-PRESIDENT IS?

"I think it's two jobs, primarily; the first one is Service, by which I mean to assist the faculty and the student body to work out policies which will enable the college to attain its objectives. Secondly, I think his job is Ideas, that is, I think it's the job of the Academic Vice-President to suggest ideas

which will help to develop the kind of programs that will continue to give the kind of quality education that Loyola has stood for and make the adjustments that will be necessary to do that in the future."

WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO THE RECENT STUDENT DISORDERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY?

"My first reaction is, I think we've got to be careful not to miss the valid points that are being brought to our attention in these disorders. Students in great numbers, very good students, are completely disaffected with higher education, not to mention the society as a whole. It's very much in all our interests to find out what their problems are and to see how these translate into practical changes for the college. On the other hand, I'm afraid that those of us on the Left are indulging in our usual tendency to attack those institutions which are most congenial rather than those institutions that are most worthy of attack. People attack the university because it's militarist and racist, but in any case, surely it is not the institution in this country that is most militarist or most racist. And I'm afraid we are attacking the one institution in society that offers the best hope for reasoned alternatives to the way in which we're running. Obviously, the most basic job of any administration is to keep the university running, and we cannot in any way compromise the functioning of the university, we cannot allow the university to be shut down. If we



Mr. Steven W. McNierney, Academic Vice President.

do, there is no place left where men can work together to work out alternatives to what we're doing now I think we have to take a very firm position in terms of disorders that threaten to interrupt what I take a university to be, a process of reasoning together. So, I think that on the one hand, these disorders ought to give us some urgency in the plans we're trying to work out for higher education. On the other hand, they ought to show us that a life of reason and the tradition of men talking together to solve their problems is not automatic and it doesn't just happen. If people don't defend it, it dies." FR. SELLINGER HAS TOLD US THAT LOYOLA IS A CATHOLIC, JESUIT COLLEGE. DOES

YOUR APPOINTMENT INDICATE A CHANGE IN THAT PARTICULAR ADMINISTRATIVE ORIENTATION?

"I don't think so. Again I lay stress on the fact that each of those words represent a resource that we've got, and we'd be fools not to take full advantage of them. I think being a private college at the present time is a singular blessing in terms of experimentation, etc. We don't have a legislature to worry about and that I think is a real advantage. The thing about a tradition is that you have to work with it, and you don't serve a tradition by doing what your grandfather did. You serve a tradition by creating it again in the present."

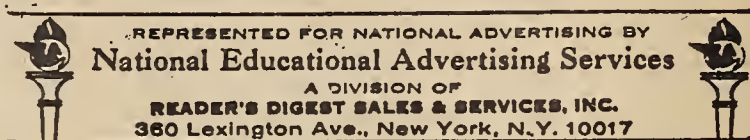
THE GREYHOUND

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Farewell

The more observant of our readers may have noticed that the names which appear above this column have changed, in position at least, and that this is my last opportunity to address you as Loyola's co-editor-in-chief. Therefore, I will seize the opportunity with vigor, for there is no telling when I will have such a captive audience again.

My baptism into college newspaper journalism (not by fire, but by immersion in printer's ink) came during the last week of October, 1968, after my resignation as business manager and after the resignation of the sports editor because of the abiding lack of quality of the newspaper.

The then sole editor, faced with almost certain suspension of publication, promised reform of his previous attitudes and offered to share the responsibility of managing the paper with me. That's how it all began!

Seven months later, I think that a drastic change has occurred in the newspaper. It is no longer the mouthpiece of extreme left-wing policies alone, although these policies still appear. I like to think, dreamer that I am, that I have been the temperizing influence which has restored a semblance of character to the grey dog, potentially the most forceful student tool on campus.

This feat has not been accomplished alone, and I would like to thank publicly the few who have stood beside me and behind me during the newspaper's gestation period. Now my child has almost come to term, and I hope that next year's staff, Tom, Joe, Ray, and all Jeffs, will help to nurture it rather than turn my labor into an abortion.

If I have one parting word of advice, it is this: an editor must be honest with himself and with his readers, in that order.

C.C.D.

For A Change . . .

For those of you who might not know it, this is the last issue of the *Greyhound* until next fall. During the past eight months, this column has had some nasty things to say about this college. In honor of the last issue, however, we will change tack and say some positive things about Loyola.

When I first came to Loyola in the fall of 1966, this school was like an unrequited nightmare. At that time I had very low standards for a college so I feel that my observations were fairly valid. There was no variation in the program of study for the students; the Dean of Men ran student affairs like a dictator: long hair, beards, and an absence of a coat and tie could result in total harrassment. 95% of the students were from Baltimore, and compulsory retreats were still in vogue. By and large the college was still in the 16th century. Things have changed, and changed drastically over the past year. Curriculum revisions have put Loyola into the running as one of the best small schools on the East Coast; dormitory students have given diversity to thought and attitudes; the dress code has become something which is acceptable to the students; religion by coercion no longer exists; and, ROTC has become voluntary. All in all this is not a bad group of changes for a college which has been as conservative as Loyola.

There are still a number of shortcomings in the conduct of the college, and those who want to see

Loyola become one of the best schools in the area recognize this and are trying to make the changes necessary for this goal to be actualized. In attempting to bring about change, though, the students, particularly those in the classes of '71 and '72, must not become disheartened by the fact that the changes are not radical enough or because there have been defeats during the past year. Loyola will never change by herself; the students and the faculty must change her and must be willing to do everything necessary to bring about the changes. In the next four years, improvements must come, and they will come if the students try hard enough. The tide of change has finally come to Loyola, slowly and tardily but still coming. The improvements of the past must motivate students towards working for changes in the future. Remember the college belongs to the students and the faculty, most of all to the students.

Good luck until next year, and PEACE.

—T.C.

Aliens?

Do the names Edward Bunn, S.J., Mary Cleophas Costello, R.S.M., Edward Costello, S.J., Edward J. Donnelly, Joseph K. Drane, S.J., Vincent Keelan, S.J., and Victor Yanitelli, S.J., ring any special kind of bell in the minds of Loyola students (or faculty for that matter)? Most likely, not; however, these people above, along with Edward Bennett Williams, whom you may have heard of (hint: he owns the Washington Redskins football team), comprise a majority of the all-powerful governing body at this college: the Board of Trustees. On this board sit only four people who are really associated with the college community at this time: Fathers Sellinger, Davish, Hauber, and Convey.

Yet, this Board of Trustees is, in conjunction with the President of this college, the body to which all other organizational bodies (whether students, faculty, or alumni) must be responsible. It is this group of thirteen people, nine of them outsiders to the college, to which the major decisions on ultimately all college affairs are entrusted. The students, lay faculty, and even most of the administration have no direct link with this body.

We question here the flexibility of having the Board of Trustees composed of a majority of outsiders to the exclusion of the faculty and students without whom the school could not operate. It is granted that Sister Cleophas, in her capacity as former President and present faculty member of Mount Saint Agnes College, and Father Drane, as supervisor of Jesuit higher education for the Maryland province, may have some knowledge of what is going on outside, and that Mr. Donnelly, as an alumnus, may have some knowledge of what is going on here; but, what of Father Dunn, whose last real contact with Loyola was his presidency of twenty years ago? Or what of Father Keelan and Yanitelli who are kept busy running their own Jesuit colleges? Has Mr. Williams, even though his name may bring prestige to the college, ever been here for any length of time? Ask yourself how many of the members of the Board of Trustees will make their decisions by proxy. The people who know the most about what is going on here, the people who comprise the real core of this college, form a tiny minority of this omnipotent body.

Jeff Amdur

Future of College Report

The team from the Middle States Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges that visited Loyola last month was presented with a 200-page self-evaluation report on the status of Loyola College. Much of the accreditation team's conclusions about the college will be based on Loyola's own projections of its future, as outlined in the section titled "Loyola College, in the Future." It was this chapter that was discussed by students, faculty, and administration at the March 27 brainstorming session.

In order for the entire student body to see the possible projected directions that Loyola may take the portions of "Loyola College in the Future," relevant to the Day College are presented below.

The College will remain private and independent, under the direction of its Board of Trustees. For future financing, as before, Loyola will depend on tuition, gifts, and endowments. Only a small chance is seen for any substantial financial help from the government or the Baltimore Archdiocese; therefore, the Trustees will be concerned with increasing college endowment through soliciting gifts. Furthermore a more organized development program will be set up so that more funds can be solicited from industry.

Loyola will continue to be "moderately complex with a maximum day college enrollment of 1200 students, divided evenly between residents and commuters. There will be a strong future demand for such schools that provide both a strong academic program and personal student-faculty contacts.

"Loyola will continue to be a Jesuit institution," seeking to maintain at least a 20% Jesuit presence on the staff. The President will continue to be a Jesuit, as will "a high proportion" of board of trustees.

Loyola will continue and increase its educational services to the community through lectures, athletics, adult education, etc.

Cooperative ventures with other colleges will be expanded, as evidenced by the joint Loyola-Notre Dame library, the joint majors with Mt. St. Agnes, and student exchanges with Notre Dame, St. Agnes, Goucher, Morgan, and Towson. Relations with Johns Hopkins will be improved as evidenced by the Hopkins internship which Dr. McGuire will be serving next year; joint research opportunities, especially in the sciences, will be fostered between the two colleges.

Cooperation with Mount St. Agnes has progressed much further than with the other schools. There is a joint calendar, free course exchange, and joint departments. In the near future, there will be joint physical plant and financial office administration and computerized processes in the registrars' offices. Full merger of academic departments and administrations is highly unlikely; however, the progress report outlines alternatives, the most far-reaching of which would see both colleges becoming coeducational, with Loyola accepting as full-time students women who wish to enroll in majors in Business, sciences, and majors not available at Mt. St. Agnes; and Mt. St. Agnes doing the same for men who wish to major in subjects not available on the Loyola campus.

"The Day College in the Future" will remain small, with a basic aim

"to serve the academic and developmental needs of its clientele." A more flexible core curriculum of required courses will take into consideration the possible college-level work done in high school. A special point has been made to emphasize that philosophy and theology will continue in the core.

The influx of resident students on campus has created a new challenge for the college to meet. Special needs include: resident dining facilities, outdoor and indoor recreational areas, stronger dormitory supervision, parking areas, and a full-time nurse. There is concern over the growing desires of students to live in off-campus housing. There is fear that the residence halls may become "white elephants."

The student body attracted to the school will continue to be predominately Catholic, white, middle-to-upper class. Such a make-up is necessary because of the heavy reliance on the tuition income. Nevertheless, efforts will be stepped up to recruit the financially disadvantaged through the financial aid office and counseling services, in spite of "adverse relations with some potential donors." Coeducation may have to be undertaken in order to keep up with changing cultural patterns; however, such action cannot be taken unilaterally with no consideration given the city's Catholic women's colleges.

The closing section of the report deals with the school's departments and curricula.

Science: Coordination of departments with Mt. St. Agnes is likely; biology and chemistry laboratory facilities must be improved, possibly through conversion of Maryland Hall for lab use or through construction of a new science building.

Social Sciences: Joint Sociology and Psychology programs with Mt. St. Agnes will expand, with possible cooperation with Notre Dame in Sociology; a five-year undergraduate psychology program leading to a Master's will be developed.

Humanities: There will be further development of cooperative programs with Mt. St. Agnes; the philosophy major mentioned here has already been implemented; a separate Department of Political Science will be created.

Professional programs: Loyola and Mt. St. Agnes will have a cooperative undergraduate education program; the business department will split into three separate departments — business, accounting, and economics.

Military Science: Present policies will be continued here, with the possible teaching of courses by regular faculty (such as military history taught by the history department).

Like other professional and college newspapers, it is the policy of the *Greyhound* to print only those letters to the editor which are signed by the writer. Therefore the anonymous letter signed "American, class of '70," which the *Greyhound* received will not appear until the writer is identified.

Auer Named Dorm Poet; Trochees Salute Drink

In its never-ending search for cultural enriching activities for its students, the Resident Student Association has added the post of Poet Laureate to its roster of constitutional offices. The idea of holding a competition for the Lauerateship originated with senior Dave Barry, who lobbied the measure through a tough floor fight with the somewhat bewildered residents of Hammerman House.

The competition was held in late February with the result that junior Michael Auer was named to the spot. As Poet Laureate, Mr. Auer's duty is to produce a poem to meet whatever special occasions may arise.

The first such occasion was the initial round in the fight for parietals, which took place two months ago. Mike's effort for this event was read aloud before the dormies who were assembled to discuss what action they should take on the administration's refusal to consider the possibility of allowing the residents to bring girls into their rooms. The six-line poem fit the occasion so well that it cannot be printed, even at the new liberated Loyola.

Mike's second effort was prompted by the events of Saint Patrick's Day, 1969, when several students were caught while consuming al-

coholic refreshments in the dormitory. Since the Student Judiciary Board handles such cases, Mike filed his work with the Board as an *amicus curiae* brief in behalf of the defendants. It reads as follows:

Holy Mother, Holy Lord!
I've been caught red-handed
With my drinking gourd!

The whole dorm was drinking,
Every Tom, Dick and Harry;
Now the case must be judged
By that sot Dave Barry!

We were studying drama,
Shakespeare's *King Lear*,
When a voice near-to-trauma
Said "This calls for a beer!"

We couldn't find booze
In the desk or the locker,
So we placed all our orders
With Jerry Moerschbacher!

Now my soul full of guilt
This affair has got
That I'm giving up liquor



Michael Auer, Poet Laureate.

And taking up pot!

Mr. Auer has not limited his efforts to Hammerman House, however. He has also supplied Mount Saint Agnes with a work celebrating the election of Miss Peg Slover as Resident President.

This was the last of Mr. Auer's works, but a complete compilation of his poetry is expected out in paperback in the near future.

Abolishment of Grades Would Further Learning

by Ray La Verghetta

Sidney Simon, a Temple University professor, did away with grades last year and may lose his job as a result. In an interview with *Moderator* he explains his position.

"In Shirley Jackson's eerie short story, *The Lottery*, a village holds a drawing each year to decide whom they will stone to death. In our colleges and universities, we do it twice a year.

"One character in Miss Jackson's story raises a question about why the villagers continue to perform this inhuman ritual, but an elder quiets him with 'We have always had a lottery'."

So it is with grades, and midterms, and true and false questions and multiple choices, and the essay questions (choose 3 out of 4), and bell-shaped curves, and the Dean's Lists, and no-doz, and blue books, and crib sheets, and proctors, and

the rest. We have always had them—or something akin to them.

Grades separate students and professors into two warring camps, both armed with dangerous weapons, none of which have anything to do with a nation or a community of scholars. The grades keep a student from teacher and teacher from student as effectively as if each wore the sweaty jerseys of two arch rivals fighting for a bid to a bowl game.

Grades over-reward the wrong people and often punish students who need to be punished the least. There is something basically immoral about a system which passes out its highest institutional appreciation to a meritocracy based on memorization, clever use of demonic devices, test-wisdom, and various symptoms of anal compulsiveness.

Grades tend to destroy what learning should be all about. Students sign up for snap courses they neither need nor want, but which give a sure 'B' without requiring many papers, or much reading, etc. Students avoid courses which they might be curious about but cannot afford a low grade in because it would mess up their 'cum.'

Grades reinforce an archaic notion of 'competition' which may well turn out to be deadly in the 1970's. God save the marriage where the man is in constant competition with his wife! Pray for the family where the siblings are turned against each other's jugular veins. Most of our efforts to make our neighborhoods and communities healthier and happier depend on some complex forms of cooperation.

Change is coming, however. The danger is that we may merely be satisfied with a little tinkering here and a bit of adjusting there. A limited pass-fail system will not be sufficient to remove that inane cry from our colleges, 'Whadja-get?' Grades must go."

Kazan's "The Arrangement" Nears Screen; Kirk Douglas, Faye Dunaway to Head Cast

"The Arrangement," the phenomenally popular novel that created such a stir in the book world, is nearing the screen.

Moviemaker Elia Kazan, who wrote the book, has produced and directed the film of "The Arrangement" from his own screenplay. Shooting was recently completed at the Warner Bros.-Seven Arts Studios in Burbank and Kazan is now supervising editing. The picture is scheduled to be released this fall.

It was expected that Kazan would bring his block-buster novel to the screen with the kind of cast that reflected the stature of the property. He has. The roster of stars is Kirk Douglas, Faye Dunaway, Deborah Kerr, Hume Cronyn and Richard Boone. An exciting newcomer making her screen debut in the film is 18-year-old Dianne Hull.

As a novel, "The Arrangement" made publishing history. In the original hard-cover edition, it was one of the ten top bestsellers for 42 weeks, the most successful book of the year. As a paperback, it had the largest first printing in history—a whopping 2,400,000 copies. And that was only the first printing. Warner Bros.-Seven Arts bought the screen rights for \$500,000.

"The Arrangement" is the story of the American Everyman—and his women. In the midst of plenty and ease, Kazan tells us, we are baffled, desperate and despairing.

The focal character of "The Arrangement" is Eddie Anderson (nee Evangelos Topouzoglu). Eddie is the ad agency man who seems to have it made—a brilliant career, a devoted wife, a fast car, a faster plane, a big pool and a beautiful mistress. These are the arrangements by which Eddie lives. And when he realizes the hollowness of his "arranged" existence, he "flips out" and tries to shape a new life.

Kirk Douglas plays the harried, hungering Eddie Anderson in a performance that looms as the most explosive of his notable career. Faye Dunaway, the memorable Bonnie of "Bonnie and Clyde," is Eddie's lusty mistress, Gwen.

Deborah Kerr brings her special grace and warmth to the part of Eddie's patient, loyal wife.

Richard Boone is the immigrant father whom Eddie loves—and hates. Hume Cronyn portrays the friend and lawyer who tries to help Eddie through the crises that overwhelm him. The loving daughter who lives in the shadow of Eddie's tormenting dilemma is Dianne Hull.

Kazan's production of "The Arrangement" marks the first time that an author has made the movie version of his own novel. However,

this is far from the first time that Kazan has brought a major property to the screen. Films of this order that Kazan has directed include "Gentlemen's Agreement," "On the Waterfront," "East of Eden" and "Streetcar Named Desire."

Kazan's last film before "The Arrangement" was "America, America," which he produced and directed in 1964. Between then and the start of production of "The Arrangement," his principal project was the novel that was destined to become such a sensational success.



The ardent romance of adman Eddie Anderson and his mistress, Gwen, is portrayed by Kirk Douglas and Faye Dunaway in this scene from Elia Kazan's "The Arrangement."

Green and Grey Make 500 Signs For Past Year

Since September, the lobby of the Student Union Building has been gaily adorned with posters of many shapes and sizes. These posters, as you may have guessed, are no accident, although some of them resemble one.

They are the work of the Green and Grey, one of the most active organizations on campus. The club has, since September, drawn, painted or constructed almost 500 such posters, varying in size from little 3 by 2 inchers, to huge 30-foot signs for soccer games.

Since the club has an active membership of approximately 25 and since only a few are juniors and seniors, the actively and spirit of the club will probably increase next year.

The Green and Grey plans for next year a larger information booth which was initiated this year, a student bulletin board, and control of the PA system.



Time is Running Out...

Each minute you spend in indecision is a minute wasted . . . a minute that adds up to an hour or a day that has vanished forever.

That minute may have been spent as Paulists do, counseling a questioning youth at a secular university, working in ghettos, saving a potential "dropout" or promoting better understanding of the Church and all religions.

How do *your* minutes stack up?

If you have given some thought to becoming a priest, why not find out how the Paulists spend their time and send for an illustrated brochure and a summary of the Paulist effort for renewal in the Church.

Write to:

Vocation Director

Paulist Fathers

Room 220B
415 West 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Volunteer Army Rejected Outright; Seen As Promoting War and Power

by Blaine Taylor

As a former serviceman and veteran of the Vietnam War, I think that I have good qualifications to speak on our current Selective Service System and the concept of a volunteer army to replace it in the future.

First off, let me say that I oppose the institution of a volunteer United States Army. My reasons are as follows:

1) I do not believe, despite some statistical figures I've seen, that the United States can meet its world-wide commitments without a draft.

2) It has been my experience that most career soldiers (in the ranks) now serving are Negroes and Puerto Ricans. They make, on the whole, excellent soldiers, and the reason that they're in the service is because the Army is one of the few institutions in which there is true equality. Prejudice exists, of course, in certain individuals, but it is not command-directed. There is a great difference. With the introduction of a volunteer Army (and with it, increased pay), more Negroes and Puerto Ricans would naturally opt for it as a career. The danger here is that we might eventually have an army of distinct racial overtones fighting a "white man's war." There are several black leaders now arguing that this is what the United States has in Vietnam.

3) Second among groups of present career soldiers is the poor, white Southerner. A volunteer army would greatly appeal to him, more so than to his Northern and Western counterparts, and thus we would have sectionalism for the

first time in the Army. In view of the recent Wallace candidacy, I think this would be an unfortunate development.

4) Because the Army has relied on universal military conscription since 1940, our Presidents have been directly responsible to the electorate. As Senator Edward M. Kennedy has pointed out, our ultimate has been the American boy, and up until Vietnam, he has been used sparingly. It has kept us from precipitously galloping off to war. I agree: without the draft, and with the creation of a volunteer military, that restraint would be removed.

5) My main objection to the volunteer concept, however, springs from a different root. At present, I deem it extremely unlikely that a military *coup d'etat* of the Federal government would take place, precisely because the man who would have to do it (i.e. the common soldier) is a draftee and a civilian at heart. Once he understood what was really afoot, he would refuse to obey orders; consequently, there would be, in short, a revolt from within. A volunteer soldier, to the contrary, would not have this attitude; his responsibility would be to the generals (and his further career advancement dependent on them); he would, therefore, obey orders, whatever the nature. Indeed, most career soldiers today are rightist conservatives. We would have a situation like that of Imperial Rome, where the Praetorian Guard selected one of their own as Emperor (or, in our case, as President).

Let us now turn to the draft. I

am in favor of maintaining the principle of the draft, but I would, as President, enact specific reforms.

The original purpose of the draft was to give each man of draft age a minimum of military training so that his country would never again have to go to war (as we did in December, 1941) unprepared. I agree with this because the conditions today are, as then, the same. Our two engagements since 1945 have been land wars (Korea and Viet-

(Continued on Pg. 6, Col. 1)



Greg Fiore, last year's student director of Encounter.

Encounters Offer Opportunity for Self-realization

The Encounter program, originated at Loyola in 1966, promises to be one of the most exciting experimental retreats to hit the area Catholic colleges in recent years. Although the program is run jointly by students from Loyola, Notre Dame, Mt. St. Agnes and Poca Street (St. Mary's Seminary), any college-age person who wishes may participate.

A typical "Encounter Weekend" begins with a diverse group, a loosely-knit combination of men and women. After dinner at the Mount Manor Hotel in Emmitsburg, where the Encounter Weekends are held, this same group sees a film which the students are interested in. Because of the relaxed atmosphere, many of the usual communication barriers are dropped by the individual himself, and he can share his personal feelings with others without the fear of being criticized or "cut down." The equal mixture of sexes gives each individual a chance to see how the opposite sex views the same problem in a different way. Gradually, each participant gives more of himself until by the end of the weekend a spirit of relaxation and real community have suffused the group.

The concept and goal of encounter is self-realization and sensitivity to others. To accomplish this, all activities are decided and directed by the students themselves; the staff merely suggests new ideas. Consequently, a lot of Encounter comes *ex tempore*, and many returning students complain about lack of sleep because of the discussion that lasted until 3 in the morning, but this all contributes to the sense of freedom and responsibility which the Encounter concept implies.

The Encounter program will be offered again next year with plans for more retreats and an Encounter weekend that will last for perhaps four days. If you're searching for a new experience in understanding others with problems like yourself, the Encounter program might present you with a worthwhile weekend.

TV's Glen Campbell to Appear At Civic Center on June 14

One of the fastest rising stars of the year, Glen Campbell, will make his first concert appearance in Baltimore at the Civic Center, Saturday, June 14. Campbell will visit here on a summer series of one-night concerts in major arenas coast to coast.

For Glen, it all began one night in late 1967 when comedian Joey Bishop, host to ABC-TV's late night, 90-minute variety show, predicted that "Someday, in the very near future, this talented young man is going to have his own television show." An interested viewer that evening was CBS-TV's Tommy Smothers, and in two months the Smothers Brothers announced that the 1968 summer replacement for their Sunday night, hour-long TV excursion would be that same young man from Delight, Ark.

During the next few months, Glen became one of the most in-demand talents in the country. First Hal Wallis signed him to a multi-picture pact for Paramount. His first picture, "True Grit" filmed in the Fall of 1968, co-starred him with John Wayne. His second, "Norwood," is set for shooting in Summer 1969 and will coincide with the release of "True Grit." In late 1968, CBS also signed Glen for an hour-long weekly variety series of his own, which began airing in January, on Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Along with the television and motion picture appearances, came the honors. In March, 1968, Glen won four coveted Grammy Awards from NARAS (the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences) the record industry equivalent of the Academy Awards, for his performances of "By the Time I Get

To Phoenix" and "Gentle On My Mind." A few weeks later, Glen also swept three more awards from the Academy of Country and Western Music for his performances of "Gentle" and "Phoenix." Then, the CMA (Country Music Association) named him "Entertainer of the Year" along with the Music Operators of the Year award as "Artist of the Year." Glen also received Grammys in 1969 as the best male country and western singer and for the best country and western single, "Wichita Lineman."

Glen's record sales have also earned him a number of notable awards. First, from the RIAA (Record Industry Association of America) he has earned six Gold Records for his LP's of "Gentle On My Mind," "Hey Little One," "By the Time I Get To Phoenix," "Glen Campbell/Bobbi Gentry," and "Wichita Lineman," an album that accounted for more than \$1 million in sales the first day it was released—a feat equaled only by a handful of artists in the recording industry, including The Beatles and Monkees. His single of "Wichita Lineman" also earned him a Gold Record.

Religious Understanding Gap Develops for Youth and Nixon

by Tom Sheehan

To inspire and to lead effectively a President must be in touch with his people. President Nixon won the election but has yet to win the confidence of the American populace.

The gulf that President Nixon has set between himself and youthful Americans widened recently as he commented on the attitudes of college-age persons to religion. Speaking casually after an interdenominational White House service, the President expressed his hope that more young Americans would find religion an answer to today's "crisis of spirit," (*New York Times*, April 28).

Since the White House is the focal point of the nation, he hopes that young people in and out of college will come to think there is something to gain through religion after all.

According to Mr. Nixon, youths attach a stigma to religion as being for the "old folks." He hypothesized that, since they do not consider religion "in," they do not go to church. He added that the nation's youth overemphasizes the materialistic side of life.

Mr. Nixon has built his career on characteristics other than sincerity and insight. If he means his analysis to be taken seriously, then his reasoning is superficial.

First, Mr. Nixon fails to realize that he is not describing the youth of the late 1960's but the 1950's. It was the youths of a decade ago who stood out for their apathy, materialism, and indifference to religion.

Secondly, he appears to consider young Americans so naively impressionable to leadership symbols that they will be motivated by his religious practices to attend church services.

Thirdly, the Chief Executive implies an equation of institutional religion to private conviction. A measure of faith, says this mentality, is attendance at church; if youth do not "go to church," then they must be lacking spiritual belief. This is not so.

Furthermore, as Dr. John Ben-net, President of the Union Theological Seminary, said of the President's remarks, "The kind of religion to which the President gives official sanction is somewhat on the escapist side."

Mothers-Country Joe Concert Unusual Blend of Old and New

by Christopher George

The Mothers of Invention-Country Joe and the Fish concert on Sunday, April 27, at the Civic Center was an interesting mixture of the old and new styles of rock music. All was well received, and Country Joe's rendition of "Great Balls of Fire" received no less applause than the Mothers' most way out instrumentals.

The most disappointing feature was the seemingly interminable time between the groups' acts. As it was, there was a delay of some twenty minutes before the start. The boredom was relieved, however, by the showing of a psychedelic film which included the famous picture of Frank Zappa sitting on the john!

The show was opened by the Buddy Miles Express. Backed by a good light show that lasted for the whole concert, they presented a variety of numbers. Standout were "Destructive Love," produced for their latest album by Jimmy Hendrix, and their rendition of the Otis Redding song "Cigarettes and Coffee."

There was a long pause before the appearance of Country Joe and the Fish during which the audience was taunted by a repeated recording of "Give Me an F, Give Me an I," etc. that had everybody shouting and thinking that the group was coming out. When they did appear, it was well worth the wait. They went from early rock to some of their latest songs, including "I'll Survive," a C & W

number. Their new pianist delighted with a Tiny Tim-like piece. He then paid mock tribute to Jimmy Hendrix by setting light to his ukelele, smashing it, and throwing the remains to the audience. The group closed with their "Fish" song which sounded just as great live as on the recording.

Ten Years After, a British blues combo, came next but, owing to the lack of time, could only play three numbers. At the end, even so, the spectators were on their feet. This group, already well-known in the underground, seems to be heading for fame alongside the Cream and Canned Heat. Lead

(Continued on Pg. 6, Col. 5)

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AND THERE ARE NO TRUTHS OUTSIDE THE GATES OF LIDYEN

Loyola is things past. is what brought us here and kept us here. is parents and priests. is the end of youth. is the end of fun—is work to put off. is the *Graduate* and *Viking Women*. Here we end ourselves—here are born ideals, here they lie dead—in many are never conceived. Loyola is waiting for life-work. is where life doesn't work. Loyola is borrowed money. Loyola is losing your soul; and hiding your heart. is TG's—beer—sick; is apathy; is where America died. is where religion hides. Some found Christ while they were here, most of them don't know it. he's hiding too. in the friend whose vomiting head they hold. Here for the first time a generation struggles together. here they begin to divide. Loyola is sex invaded. Maturity is sex in the mind. is using somebody and hating yourself. here we learn and prepare to hate ourselves until we don't care. Here we see it and reject it. here we sell ourselves to it. here we all get on and shout. some time here we were men. now we're graduates. This is feeling weak—and seeing a beautiful but disappearing blue-gray sky of memory. This was my friends. Loyola was Jim Kirby, who I never knew. Loyola was the Dame. Loyola was Willy Tontz playing basketball. was Fr. Bourbon in a hallway. P.J. and messed minds. and F's. and the gremlins that make the lights go on and off. was liking your platoon leader. and all hating D.B. I love him.

He is Christ somewhere. He can't help it. Loyola was snowball fights outside the class you cut. was hitting Fr. Lavin. Loyola is Don Lavin singing "Maria". is Tom Wehner's dead car. Loyola was Tom Doonan. was John Harvey. was John Barranger. was Joe Ohler and Jack Smuck and everybody else who has a ghost in the Lounge. Loyola was dr. kinter. who was my first. Loyola was why I didn't live. it was life. Loyola is Harper asking Roe how many hands. Loyola is soaking wet. the morning the teacher didn't come. Loyola is the science majors playing softball. is the Spiegel pass, is failing math, is thirty people living in the Md. Hall basement. Loyola was Bradley pitching for the faculty. Loyola is drunk at the Mount Game. Loyola was discovering Baltimore during class-time. was John Weetenkamp. he died here. he was Ed Martel. who were they. Loyola is something dying. is what can never be again. Loyola is despair at what we didn't do. at what new we never will, soon the idea is dead. Loyola is Fred Sturm. Loyola was Bill Weston. Was John and Frank Knott. no one is left now. my work is dead. was Dick Fleming, was trying too hard. Loyola is Goldberg's party. is Broccolina and Southern Comfort. is sick. is Al Sorrell and blackmail. is Suzy drunk. Loyola was Mike Gorman and Tom Sheehan. Loyola is dr. Kaltenbach. is pitching baseball cards? Loyola is Mr. Orlando's first class. is the dog in father sweeney's class. why isn't Colm Gage here I wonder? is Neil Steinhorn sounding convincing. is gerry blair on a bar-

ricade. is dave townsend dead? why did it die in me. Loyola is little Micky sick to death in Booby's lap. is was wolcott's mind. Loyola was Jim Brennan married. twice. Loyola could have been Ken Lewis but it was drafted. Loyola was Philip, whom I love dearly. was lou baird. is annelo and farmer playing basketball, is lidston being played on. Loyola was cursing with friends. was doing favors. was Fred Dummer, Bill Mohler, Bob Mitchell. are Pat and Mike Malloy brothers? Loyola was pfatairs. was responsibility. was General Flynn. it is why you are not reading this. . . is ducks on a pond. is the sound of silence come to life. is seeing you for the last time before we meet. I am crying for death before birth. I am crying for us. I cry for them. Loyola is Jim Beek and mother on his stomach dancing in niggertown. is dwight whitt dancing in the floor. Loyola is John Thaler at home. is Charlie Rommel. is jim Marsalek and America. is dan ziomek at pre-camp weekend. Loyola is the record of the *Greyhound*. is all I don't know. is larry bartal. is john tillman in bed. why won't I see Bill Tressler I wonder. will the riddler survive life. is the end of high school. Loyola. is trying to go to college. now we are leaving high school behind us. and all our friends. will we ever see Tom Clancy. how many of us will die before marriage. in two years. violently. why will we die. how and where. now do we die. and when you look in the mirror ages hence, will you ever see us? and if you look, who will be the woman in our beds?

will we know her now. will our kids get to come to Loyola? why will they have to? pray god prevent it. "This afternoon we take our leave of Evergreen. Reverend clergy, friends and fellow graduates. Four years at Loyola constitute a time of life. For us it has come to an end. But it represents an experience, a story written on our lives, a story which time can blur, but cannot erase. . . ." Loyola was the Hall brothers persecuted. how time has changed. now we wear long hair, and sideburns, and beards. but the administration has beaten us, we live as the *Prisoner*. Loyola is a mess on a cafeteria table. and ten cups of coffee. Loyola was Bobby Harmon, Tony, Wilson Bean, and many watchmen. is dr. pritchett and Maryland day. was an empty hall for John Courtney Murray. "and we came to Loyola already produced, formed. As we leave here, we are polished. . . ." and ready for sale. Loyola is a fraud. is people I love. Loyola where we learn to love or hate Tom Cramblitt. All of the Christian gentlemanliness Loyola sells can't help us to accept or try to understand, or admit his right to be that way. Who is our soul? I ask you. What Makes Charlie Diggs a saint. Who was Ed Fishel? I beg you. I never knew who you will be. will I know when you die.

Have you read the *Reason Why*? what will the world know when the last of us dies. will any of what we do, or try ever make a starving child live? who gave us such joy as reading this Will I have a funeral. Will any of you know me? When I'm dead who are you? Who was I? Why do I tremble, my life can't be over. Will this be all I ever remember? What else can I say? I know there is more I should and must. say. I will never forgive myself? I love you. "The Loyola that we leave stays here. But the joy of knowing that we have so much to take with us makes parting now not sorrowful. Years from now when we return, what we find here will be changed; but *our* Loyola knows not time nor age. For what we have with us at the end of life, is the same we take with us today." (H. B.)

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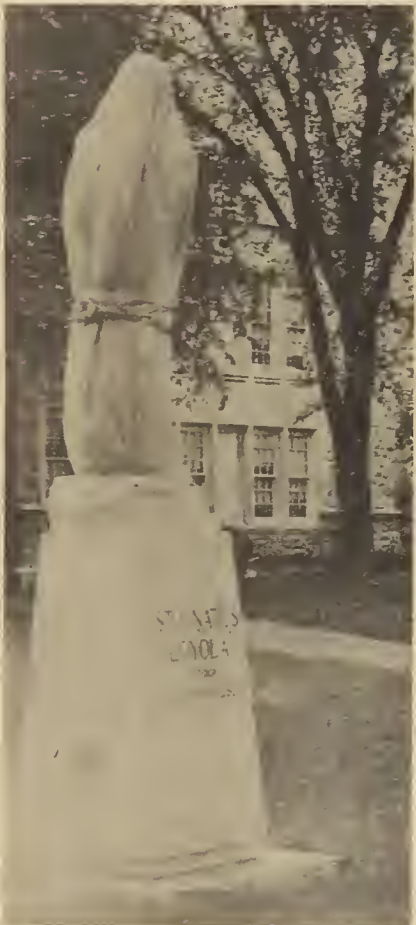
1969: the year of the freaks.



Mrs. Getz, the only woman allowed in the dorm.



L. Morgan Lavin, Dean of Students, with cigar.



St. Ignatius bagged.



Bomb Scare, April, 1969.

Selective Service Revamping Seen As Solving Discontent

(Continued from Pg. 4)
name), not nuclear conflicts.

As I said, I would reform the draft. Here is how I would do it:

I support some of the points of the proposal of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, namely:

1) College deferments would be abolished during war time (which is only fair to those young men with families who can't afford to beat the draft by college attendance). In this case, 'wartime' would be defined as any armed conflict in which the number of casualties equals or exceeds 10% of those inducted.

2) Young men would be drafted at 19, thus ending the uncertainty in their lives that now exists; those not drafted in their birth month would be free unless, in the unlikely event, the number of those drafted would be insufficient to fill a given quota. Then, the previous month's lot would be drawn. Within a few months after the birth-month, therefore, a man would know his status.

3) To accommodate conscientious objectors and others, there would

be a "broad program of voluntary national service." I see this as a real alternative to the draft for those who do not wish to fight in Vietnam (or even go there) on moral grounds. Such a person would have the opportunity to serve in agencies like the Peace Corps, VIS-TA, the Indian Bureau, the forestry services, mental hospitals, etc. Thus they would be doing work to the exact opposite of soldiering (namely, not killing but helping in a peaceful way) while still performing national service. In addition, they would be serving for a longer period (say 4 years) than the 2-year draft and at lower pay than they would receive in the military. I think that this is an excellent point, because those who are really opposed to the draft on the grounds of morality would welcome this chance to serve, while those who are attempting to "get out of something" would show their true colors.

In addition to these reforms, I advocate the Federalization of all draft boards. As it exists now, each draft board is almost an auton-



Voluntary or draft?

mous unit. The result is that we have a national draft controlled by the individual states. In many instances, the boards, like the National Guard, have become political tools, i.e. politicians reward the faithful by keeping their sons out, while offenders may be drafted. We must stop this.

We come now to General Hershey. The general, like J. Edgar Hoover, has been the head of his agency since its birth. I do not share the commonly held antipathy to these men; the fact is that both have made extremely valuable contributions to the security of this Nation. I do not believe that either would be disgracefully fired, and I

will oppose any such measure. I do believe, however, that both could (and should, because of age) be honorably retired to make way for younger men.

As a final point to consider in the matters, I think that each of us has to search his soul for the answer to the anti-draft movement. Is it basically a lack of responsibility (as I believe it is) on the part of those to be drafted, or primarily a moral question? It is my conclusion that there are those who are morally opposed, and it is for these that my alternative is primarily designed, but the other 60% (or even higher) see a quick way to beat the draft. For them I have no sympathy.

America is in crisis, and the crux of the issue is responsibility. Whether we manfully shoulder that burden, or cast it aside, will determine the future of this Nation.

Zappa Introduces New Album Cuts In Local Concert

(Continued from Pg. 4)

guitarist Alvin Lee, like Clapton, is a master of his craft, and it was fitting that they gave a heavy version of "Spoonful." Their last number was a long medley of fast blues and rock including "Blue Suede Shoes" and "Maybelline."

When the Mothers finally came on, the big hand was on the six and the little hand was between eleven and twelve (11:30 for those who can't tell time yet). Frank Zappa apologized for the management who had insisted that the group finish at midnight. He called the ruling "a manifestation of contemporary stupidity." Wearing his hair drawn back in a bow and a pair of pink tights, he introduced music from the Mothers' new album, "Uncle Meat." It turned out to be an instrumental of the discordant type as heard on the "Lumpy Gravy" LP. Mr. Zappa is obviously a frustrated conductor, and his conducting was beautifully timed if not hilarious at times.

Bass player Ray Estrad warbled an obvious poke at the Vanilla Fudge ("Fudge is good for you . . ."), and then the Mothers launched into "Call Any Vegetable." After that, Zappa introduced a piece of 1950's nostalgia with the band swaying back and forth in time to the music, causing the audience to explode with laughter.

The Mothers were extremely good musically, even though it was hard to hear the lyrics at times. They played until twelve-twenty at which time the Civic Center lights went on, and Zappa muttered "Do you think they're trying to tell us something?"

The concert on the whole was extremely good. The insertion of old rock numbers gave spice to the show and never seemed out of place. Their excitement has not dimmed one little bit since the great days of rock, and the groups had the audience with them all the way when they played them.

Parting Tribute to George, Bus Driver; For Service Far Beyond the Call of Duty

TO GEORGE . . .

Who, in his capacity as a driver for Steve Smith's Bus Service, has operated the Loyola-Mt. St. Agnes shuttle service this past year,

Who has demonstrated to us that he is an unusually kind and thoughtful human being (and a rare type of man that is, nowadays),

Who, in the face of many adverse conditions (such as sinus trouble, traffic, and the weather), has always kept his cheerful disposition,

Who has made us discover that, in spite of many adverse conditions (such as term papers, upcoming exams, and the other headaches), such cheerfulness is contagious,

Who has many times provided us with refreshments on the bus ride,

Who has performed above and beyond the call of duty by dropping us off at other destinations (such as Notre Dame, laundries, doctors, bus stops, or TGIF's) during the course of the bus ride,

Who has many times been kind enough to wait for those students who otherwise would have arrived too late to leave with the bus,

And who has been an over-all wonderful person,

Thank you for everything. We have enjoyed your presence on campus, and we hope to see you back next year.

TO STEVE SMITH . . .

Who, in his capacity as owner of Steve Smith's Bus Service, assigned George to the Loyola-St. Agnes bus run this year.

Thank you for sending us George; and, if at all possible, please send him back to us in the fall.



Jerome Morschbacher, Dean of Men.



George, the bus driver.



Peace movement was big on campus. Appearances were made by representatives from the Catonsville 9 and the Milwaukee 14.



As a result of this year's new ruling, students no longer had to hide their card playing in the Student Center.